neuration is similar to that of *æneus*, but the radial cell is a little longer.

Hab. Mackay, Q. (*Turner*), October and November.

2. *Auchenophorus æneus*, Turn.

Auchenophorus æneus, Turn. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xix. p. 271 (1907), ♀.

Hab. Mackay, Q. (*Turner*), February; Kuranda, Q. (*Turner*), January.

3. *Auchenophorus fulvicornis*, Turn.

Auchenophorus fulvicornis, Turn. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xix. p. 272 (1907). ♂.

The female is much larger than the male, measuring 10 mm. in length, and is of more robust build than the other species. The enclosed area of the median segment is very coarsely longitudinally striated. The colouring is more obscure in the female than in the male. When the wings are closed this species closely resembles *Ephutomorpha impressiventris*, André, and other similarly coloured Mutillidæ, with which it is found running on the ground.

Hab. Kuranda, Q. (*Turner*), January.

XXXII.—*Rhynchotal Notes.*—LXI. By W. L. Distant.

Homoptera.

Fam. Membracidæ (continued from p. 44).

Telingana recurvata, sp. n.

Head and pronotum black; a marginal frontal fascia on each side of pronotum beneath the bases of the lateral processes, suffusions to face, narrow basal margins of pronotum, and the scutellum greyishly tomentose; body beneath and legs black, posterior tibiæ (excluding apex) ochraceous, abdomen above with the segmental margins narrowly testaceous, beneath more or less greyishly tomentose; membrane pale æneous, the venation and narrow apical margin fuscous-brown, basal and costal areas black; pronotum coarsely

punctate and rugulose, the lateral processes outwardly and a little upwardly directed, strongly and regularly recurved, apices acute, above distinctly longitudinally carinate, posterior process slender, strongly tricarinate, in length reaching abdominal apex ; scutellum distinctly longer than broad.

Long., excl. tegm., 8 mm.; breadth lat. pronot. process. 6 mm.

Hab. Borneo, Sarawak (*A. R. Wallace*).

Allied to *T. subsimilis*, Walk., but differing by the strongly recurved lateral pronotal processes, &c.

The *Centrotus subsimilis*, Walk. (Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. i. p. 163, 1857), is founded on a damaged specimen in which the scutellum is mutilated.

Telingana? varipes.

Centrotus varipes, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. i. p. 164 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

Walker's type is a mutilated specimen, and in his description of the thorax—"cornu postico brevi"—one must read "posterior pronotal process mutilated." The scutellum is also badly damaged.

Leptocentrus albonotata, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, body beneath, and legs black ; basal margin of scutellum, lateral margins of face, and lateral spots to sternum greyish white; tegmina subhyaline, palely æneous, venation brownish, margins narrowly piceous or black, base black, immediately followed by a large greyish-white spot ; pronotum thickly punctate, the lateral processes moderately short, straightly directed outwardly, gradually narrowing to apices which are acute, centrally longitudinally carinate, posterior process slender, tricarinate, well separated from the scutellum, almost obliquely straight, very slightly sinuate, its apex acute and slightly passing the posterior angle of inner tegminal margin ; scutellum about as long as broad ; eyes testaceous.

Long., incl. tegm., 6½ mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 3½ mm.

Hab. Nilgiris ; Hillgrove, 400–600 feet, on coffee (Pusa Coll.).

Leptocentrus abdullah, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and scutellum fuscous brown, distinctly pilose; legs castaneous; tegmina pale æneous, extreme base and costal area continued to apex, fuscous brown; pronotum coarsely punctate, the lateral processes very long, upwardly and outwardly directed, somewhat broadly compressed, above strongly longitudinally carinate, apices subtruncate, their anterior angles rounded, the posterior angles subacute, posterior process slender, tricarinate, elevated above scutellum, apical area depressed and about reaching abdominal apex; scutellum about as broad as long.

Long., incl. tegm., 8 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 6 mm.

Hab. Siamese Malay States; Bulsit Besar (*Annandale & Robinson*).

This species is very distinct by the long and suberect lateral pronotal processes.

Arimanes, gen. nov.

Face stout and broad (imperfectly seen in unique carded type); pronotum long and narrow, not upwardly directed, narrower at apex than at base, strongly centrally carinate, the anterior lateral processes long, directed forwardly, scarcely outwardly, a little upwardly, their apices clavate and truncate, distinctly tricarinate, and between the carinations distinctly broadly sulcate, the upper carination extending about halfway over disk of pronotum, posterior process gradually narrowing from base to apex, moderately convexly curved and reaching tegminal apices, tricarinate; tegmina a little more than twice as long as broad, the costal and subcostal areas granulate, apical areas four.

This genus is allied to *Ceraon* and *Lubra*.

Arimanes doryensis, sp. n.

Head and pronotum piceous black, finely and somewhat obscurely sprinkled with minute whitish spots, the anterior lateral and posterior pronotal processes and body more piceous brown, a whitish tomentose fascia from outer base of each lateral process to sternum, where it is continued on each lateral margin; legs ochraceous; tegmina pale bronzy brown with a few obscure whitish tomentose spots; pronotum (including the anterior and posterior processes)

thickly punctate ; other structural characters as in generic diagnosis.

Long., incl. tegm. and ant. pronot. process., 9 mm.

Hab. New Guinea ; Dory (*A. R. Wallace*).

Centrotypus bowringi, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and body beneath black ; legs piceous ; abdomen beneath and sternum thickly, longly, ochraceously pilose ; tegmina shining castaneous, the costal area piceous ; pronotum coarsely punctate, centrally strongly medially carinate, the lateral processes moderately broad, upwardly recurved, their upper surfaces distinctly longitudinally carinate, their apices broadly subacute, seen from the front more straightly oblique and apically acute, posterior process strongly tricarinate, its apex reaching the posterior angle of inner tegminal margin.

Long., incl. tegm., 7 mm. ; exp. lat. pronot. process. 5 mm.

Hab. Penang (*J. C. Bowring*).

Allied to *C. shelfordi*, Dist., from Borneo, but differing in the shape and structure to the lateral pronotal processes, which are more slender and apically subacute than in that species.

Polonius, gen. nov.

General shape and form of the Australasian genus *Sertorius*, but with the posterior pronotal process not prominently thickened at its base, and only about reaching the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin ; apical areas to the tegmina longer and their veins more or less turned inwardly as in *Pogon*.

Polonius biseratensis, sp. n.

Head and pronotum black, finely shortly pilose, the face and front of pronotum longly, thickly, ochraceously pilose ; legs castaneous, palely pilose ; scutellum with an apical spot ; tegmina castaneous, base and costal area black or piceous ; pronotum finely punctate, centrally longitudinally carinate, the lateral processes very short and recurved, their apices acute, posterior process strongly tricarinate, moderately slender, its base very slightly separated from scutellum, its apex acute and about reaching the posterior angle of the inner tegminal margin ; legs longly pilose.

Long., incl. tegm., 7½ mm.; exp. tegm. 4 mm.

Hab. Siamese Malay States; Biserat (*Annandale & Robinson*).

Centrotus talumensis, sp. n.

Pronotum piceous, the disk sparingly blackly tuberculate, the lateral angles short, robust, thickly coarsely blackly tuberculate, their apices roundly truncate, very shortly and obsoletely acute, centrally transversely ridged, the disk with a black central carination continued on the posterior process, which is tricarinate and thickly somewhat finely punctate; scutellum with a dull ochraceous spot on each side of base, lateral areas of sternum also more or less dull ochraceous; face black, finely punctate; abdomen beneath greyishly pilose, the segmental margins dull ochraceous; legs castaneous brown; tegmina dark castaneous brown, basal and costal areas coarsely punctate.

Long. 8 mm.; exp. lat. pronot. process. 4 mm.

Hab. Siamese Malay States; Talum (*Annandale & Robinson*).

Allied to *C. matangensis*, Dist., a Bornean species, but with the lateral pronotal angles shorter and their apices, especially when viewed from the front, broader and truncate.

Otinotoides subflavipes.

Centrotus subflavipes, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. vol. x. p. 189 (1868).

Hab. New Guinea.

The type of this species is a mutilated specimen, the lateral pronotal process being almost absent and the posterior process being broken off before apex.

The species is allied to *O. pallipes*, Walk.

Otinotoides contractus.

Centrotus contractus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 188 (1868).

Hab. Aru.

Genus Lobocentrus.

Lobocentrus, Stål, Œfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1870, p. 727.
Dograna, Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. iv. p. 24 (1907).

Lobocentrus zonatus.

Lobocentrus zonatus, Stål, Œfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1870, p. 728.
Campylocentrus falco, Buckt. Mon. Membrac. p. 243, pl. lvi. figs. 2, 2 *a* (1903).

Hab. Philippines.

Lobocentrus suffultus.

Dograna suffulta, Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. iv. p. 24 (1907).

Hab. Bombay.

Eufairmairia densus.

Centrotus densus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. i. p. 163 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

Tricentrus acer.

Centrotus acer, Walk. List Hom., Suppl. p. 163 (1858).

Hab. Malacca.

Centrotus ferrugineus, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. x. p. 187 (1868).

Hab. New Guinea.

This is another mutilated unique specimen described by Walker, who accurately writes :—"The hind horn of the specimen here described is broken." In the absence of a perfect specimen, generic identification is impossible. It may belong to or come near the genus *Tricentrus*.

Otinotus oneratus.

Centrotus oneratus, Walk. Ins. Saund., Hom. p. 78 (1858).
Otinotus oneratus, Dist. Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynch. vi. p. 160 (1916).
? *Centrotus invarius*, Walk. List Hom. ii. p. 621 (1851).

The unique type of Walker's *Centrotus invarius* is a mutilated specimen in which the apical area of the posterior pronotal process is missing. In all other respects the species appertains to *O. oneratus*, and, if accepted, would take priority in publication. I prefer, however, to leave *C. invarius* as a doubtful and mutilated type, the locality of which was uncertain and given by Walker as "China (?)."

Nilautama tricornis.

Nilautama tricornis, Melich. Notes Leyd. Mus. xxxvi. p. 114, pl. iii. fig. 8 (1914).

Hab. Java (*Jacobson*). Siamese Malay States; Patani (*Annandale & Robinson*).

Nilautama? cicadiformis.

Centrotus cicadiformis, Walk. Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. i. p. 164 (1857).

Hab. Borneo.

In describing this terribly mutilated specimen Walker writes :—"Lateral horns of the thorax almost obsolete ; no hind horn." The lateral pronotal processes are clearly broken off near their bases, and are not, therefore, "obsolete"; the posterior process has clearly been broken off at its base by the action of the inserted entomological pin. It has the appearance of a *Nilautama*, but the venation of the tegmina is a little more reticulate near the apical areas.

Terentius rolandi.

Terentius rolandi, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xvi. p. 492 (1915).

I described this species from a specimen collected by Mr. R. E. Turner in N. Queensland. Mr. Froggatt, of Sydney, has now sent me another specimen collected in New Guinea, Binituri River (*Murray*).

XXXIII.—*Some Notes on the* Echimyinæ.

By Oldfield Thomas.

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In a recent paper * Mr. Goldman has drawn attention to the advisability of separating what he terms "*Phyllomys*," the spiny rats with simple laminated upper molars, from "*Loncheres*," those with more complex teeth, and in the advantage of this separation I entirely agree. The names of the two genera are not, however, as Mr. Goldman has put them, but respectively *Nelomys* and *Echimys*, for reasons which have been already explained †.

* P. Biol. Soc. Wash. xxix. p. 125 (1916).

† Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, vol. xviii. p. 240.